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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY
Containing the Weekly News
of Hongkong and Macau
Far East
Price (including Postage) 10c per
part of the world \$1.25
per annum

No. 17.020.

一月二十日一千九百零七年

HONGKONG SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

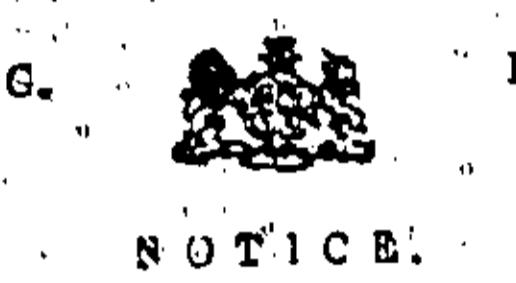
己亥歲年六國民事中

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
or at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
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INSURANCE CO.
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and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,357.
Authorized Capital £8,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,600,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
Fire Funds..... 3,337,047
Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,587,500
Sinking Fund Account..... 123,230
£23,970,357

Revenue Fire Branches..... 22,381,458
Life and Annuity Branches..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,239
Other Receipts..... 473,946
£23,970,357

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS
8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.
GOLF.

It has been suggested that a SPECIAL BOGIE COMPETITION should be played over St. Andrew's between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, 1st. There will be separate competitions for Ladies and Gentlemen. Cards 2s each, any number of cards may be taken.

[2347]

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CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
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[68]

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RECORDS

(MADE IN ENGLAND)

80 Cts. Net.

0110 [The Hour That Gave Me You... (Vocal Duet)
I Loved You More... (Baritone)
That I Knew... (Baritone)]

0134 [Yeoman's Wedding Song... (Baritone Song)
The Sea... (Baritone Song)]

0108 [Young Tom of Devon... (Baritone Song)
The Carnival... (Baritone Song)]

0132 [Drink to Me Only... (Baritone Song)
Who is Sylvia?... (Baritone Song)]

0133 [Sincerity... (Baritone Song)
Schubert's Serenade (Baritone Song)]

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

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TO
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CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

IMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
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—you will find this famous remedy
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FAMED FOR
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PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
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COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTIONOnly a Cough but you stop
it with it is ONLY a Cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very valuable
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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The Perfect Cigarette

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Tins
of
25 & 50

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.

That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.JAPAN, AMERICA, AND
THE EAST.

(New York "Outlook")

The visit to New York of Viscount Ishii and his fellow-members of the Japanese Mission will prove memorable. It has not only, as was expected, done much to strengthen friendly feeling between Japan and America and to make the alliance of the two countries against German domination a real thing, but it has brought out striking and unexpected utterances as regards Japan's relation to China and its Eastern policy. We have over and over again, and only as lately as last week, expressed the belief that Japan's leadership in the East was not a source of danger, either to the United States or to the world at large, provided that it was such a leadership as the United States exercises on this hemisphere through the Monroe Doctrine. Viscount Ishii, speaking himself as a special Ambassador from Japan and in the presence of Ambassador Sato, stated positively and clearly that this is precisely Japan's policy.

In his address at the public banquet given in honour of the envoys by Mayor Mitchel, and again in speaking at a private dinner, Viscount Ishii emphasized the fact that what Japan wants in China is good government, peace, security, and development of opportunity. Japan, we understand from this, would stand by China against external aggression precisely as the United States would stand by Brazil against German domination. And, as the Monroe Doctrine by implication, although not by explicit pledge, makes it a matter of disfavour for the United States itself to dominate any country to the south for its own aggrandizement, so Japan would abstain from political or territorial aggression in China. Indeed, in the second address referred to Viscount Ishii distinctly stated that this was Japan's policy and purpose. In particular, the

right of the United States to trade in China on a fair competitive basis and the maintenance of the Pacific as a common highway were decided with clarity and cordiality. "The door is open; it has always been open; it always must remain open," said the Viscount.

It may be said further that Japan's "Monroe Doctrine," as regards the East is explicit where our policy in this hemisphere is implicit. As to this Viscount Ishii said:

"There is this fundamental difference between the 'Monroe Doctrine' of the United States as to Central and South America and the pronunciamento of Japan's attitude towards China. In the first place, there is on the part of the United States an engagement or promise, while in the other Japan voluntarily announces that Japan will herself engage not to violate the political or territorial integrity of her neighbour and to observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity, asking at the same time other nations to respect these principles."

Another point which was brought out vividly during this visit was the malignancy and malevolence of Germany in the past in trying to foment hostility between Japan and America. The editors of "The Outlook," long before the war, had their attention called to various indications that such an underground and tortuous course was being pursued by Germany, and if any confirmation were needed it might be seen in the recent attempt of Germany to unite Japan and Mexico against the United States. It is valuable to have this confirmed on such eminent authority as that of Viscount Ishii. He said plainly that since the war began China has been a hotbed of German intrigues, and that the German interest in the Far East had long been in purpose and plot injurious to the relations between Japan and the United States.

The same belief in German attempts to destroy friendship between Japan and America was voiced by Mr. Elihu Root in his address at a private luncheon in honor of the Japanese Mission. Mr. Root is an experienced diplomat and is not reckless in his statement of international matters, but he did not hesitate to declare publicly that the hand of Germany could be seen in agitation against Japan in this country and in agitation against America in Japan. As a plain matter of fact, Mr. Root declared that his own experience in National-diplomatic relations showed that at a time when attempts were fiercest in this country to start up enmity with Japan, the conduct of the Japanese Government and its diplomats was restrained and considerate. No man experienced in such affairs, said Mr. Root in effect, can fail to know whether the diplomats he is dealing with are working towards a quarrel or are earnestly desirous of composing difficulties in a friendly way. It was this latter attitude that he always found in dealing with Japan.

No one can doubt that the discussion and assurances brought out by the visit of the Japanese Mission to America have in the highest degree cleared the atmosphere and put the friendship of the two countries on a firmer basis than ever before. As Mayor Mitchel said in welcoming the Mission, "Japan and the United States to-day are more than friends." He added:

"They are allies in the mightiest struggle which has ever known—the death grapple of democracy with the forces of autocratic conquest. In that struggle we are federated by the bond of like ideals, by a common purpose, and by a democracy that has deeper than its existence in a devotion to liberty and justice to quality, to an devotion to the principles of humanity, and which does

SCENES IN THE REICHSRATH.

A special correspondent of the "Times" reports that very violent scenes occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath on September 28th arising out of differences of opinion concerning the status of the annexed Czech Deputies. The incident of the

Czech Deputy, M. Burival, who on Tuesday entered the Chamber, according to the President, improperly, and only left after three hours' negotiations and definite assurances, was first regarded as an important, but subsequently as a political attack by the Czechs upon the Germans, since it developed into a question of principles. Not only M. Burival and Dr. Kramarch, but all the annexed Deputies demand reinstatement as representatives since they declare that the military tribunals which condemned them are illegal.

According to the "Tageblatt" the German Radical Deputy, Herr Wolf, provoked the Czechs on Friday by accusing them of high treason, with many offensive remarks. The Czech Deputies made heated interruptions, which occasioned excited retorts by the Germans.

The disturbance lasted a considerable time. Herr Wolf and his party friends being the object of a storm of opprobrium. The President rang his bell almost uninterruptedly, while the word "insolence" was repeatedly uttered. The German Radical Deputy, Herr Teitel, exclaimed: "Away with the crew; away with these traitors." Czech Deputies declared: "You are an impudent fellow; you are a Hinterland hero." When Herr Wolf was again able to make himself heard he said:

"Herr Minister-President—Look, this is where the Constitution problem must be solved; the dynasty's position is intrusted to the mercy of Czech lions. (Laughter.) This Herr Kramarch has betrayed Austria to Russia and Serbia." (Laughter.)

Herr Teitel then shouted: "Stand up or you will get your ears boxed." M. Lisy, a Czech Agrarian shouted: "You are a non-commissioned officer come here, just to try to bite my ears; you black

INTIMATIONS

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

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[2108]

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Codes Used: A1, A.B.C., 5th Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

[2109]

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKED	DEPTH OVER BEREADH.	RISE OF TIDE	
			ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	NEAP
KOWLOON	770	10' 10"	7'	6 1/2
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	271	7' 6"	7	6
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250	6' 3"	7	6
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	179	6' 3"	7	6
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	179	6' 3"	7	6
TAIPOU TSUI	447 1/2	8'	22	17
CONSTITUTION	447 1/2	8'	22	17
ARMOUR	447 1/2	8'	22	17
HONG DOK	447 1/2	8'	22	17
London Dock	447 1/2	8'	22	17

[2110]

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[2112]

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[2118]

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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 4th December, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
PICTURES, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Closet Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture comprising Double and Single
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and
Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated
Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including Side Tables, &c.
Engravings, Pictures, Tennis Posts and
Not. Iron Safe, &c.
A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, &c.

Carpet, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire
Brasses and Four PIANOS, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TELEGRAMS.—Cash
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 2340

G. R.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.

NO. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that
SEALLED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked "Tender
for Quarries" will be received at this
Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd
day of December, 1917, for the letting of
the undermentioned Granite Quarries
at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New
Territories, for one year from the 1st
January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by
a receipt to the effect that the tenderer
has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a
sum of \$50 as a pledge of the *bond* after
of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to
carry out his tender and comply with
the conditions herein contained, should
the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself
to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from
the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the
Quarries can be seen on application to
the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Crown Rent.
Tat's Tui Mui N. 2	19.02	\$ 800.
Shaokwan Nos. 3 & 4.	75.99	3,200.
Hok On No. 6.	8.44	\$ 100.
Ma Tan Tok No. 7.	6.70	500.
Do. No. 8.	4.61	1,800.
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	800.
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000.
Yau Ma Tei No. 11.	2.98	1,000.
Ngan Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800.
Ngan Tau Kok 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 21 & 25.	10.12	1,300.
Ngan Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21 & 22.	3.00	400.
Cha Fwo Ling	24.56	2,700.
Fai Ico Wan Nos. 1-30.	16.63	600.
Lyemui Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000.
Fuk Tuan Heung No. 12.	4.28	1,200.

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may be obtained:—

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Value 5 years Purchase Price
£500 £387 10 0
£1 15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 1s. 6d. lent now £1
will be paid in 5 years' time
equivalent to 5 per cent compound
interest. No Income Tax
will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her
income may be, can buy War
Savings Certificates up to a
maximum of 500 £1 Certificates
in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be
withdrawn in full any time, with
an addition after the first year,

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser
to receive £1 for each £1.6d. on the fifth
anniversary of the date of purchase, free
of income tax in respect of the accumulated
interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable
except by permission of the Postmaster
General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in
respect of each transfer. In the event of
death, the same rules will be applied
as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form
obtainable at any Post Office) being
made to the Controller, Money Order
Department, London, the purchase price,
or part thereof in multiples of 1s. 6d.,
will be repaid at any time, with an
addition of 3d. for each £1.6d. on the
first anniversary of the date of purchase
and with a further addition of 1d. per
£1.6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than
500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price
1s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The
Certificates for £19 (purchase price 1s.
6d.) and £33 (purchase price 5s. 6d.)
are issued without books. The £1, £21
and £29 Certificates are on sale at local
Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100
to £500 may be obtained on application
to the Comptroller and Accountant
General, Post Office, London. Application
forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates are lost, and the serial
numbers can be furnished to the
Controller of the Money Order Department,
new Certificates will be issued at
the charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1918.

(For examples of Investment in
War Savings Certificates, see
the other side.)

Examples of Investment in
War Savings Certificates

Value after
5 years.

1 year.

2 years.

3 years.

4 years.

5 years.

6 years.

7 years.

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91 years.

92 years.

93 years.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

LOST.

BETWEEN Peak Tram, Hongkong Club, and St. Andrew's Fair on November 30th. GOLD, WOVEN BRACELET.

Reward on applying to—

T. M. J.

Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1917.

LOST.

A LONG-HAIRED BLACK TOM A CAT, with white muzzle, under part of neck, chest and paws. If found or seen, kindly inform W. ARMSTRONG.

8, Stewart Terrace,

No. 94, Peak.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1917.

2351

NOTICE.

WE have This Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSEN CASTRO Manager of our business at Hongkong and have authorised him to sign our Firm Name for prosecution. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

2352

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

TONIGHT.

BOXING!! BOXING!! AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR. THREE SPECIAL 6 Round Contests.

For valuable presented prizes. Admission to Fair for Sellers and Soldiers in uniform—50 cents and to Boxing Booth, 20 cents. Ringside Seats—50 cents.

Referred, Mr. W. HAILEY. Commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

2353

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ZOO.

DURING the afternoon there will be for sale at the Zoo the following: Pure bred Fox Terriers and Dogs of every description.

Pure bred Pows; pure bred Pigeons; Turkey, Geese, Pigs, Monkeys, Cats, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, etc., etc.

Auction at 4 p.m.

2354

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

FURTHER Contributions of GOODS for Sale at the Fair will be welcomed. They may be sent to Mr. R. SUTHERLAND, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co's Office, or to Miss ANTON'S Stall at the Fair in the afternoon.

2355

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda. TUESDAY, Dec. 4.— 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pianos, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.— General Holiday.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.— 5.30 p.m.—Recital by Mr. Denman Fuller in Helena May Institute.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.— General Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYphoon
MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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troops to Fushun, the Chinese city adjacent to Harbin, "for the protection of residents and Chinese Government Offices." Conflicts have already been reported there between the Maximalists and "loyal Government troops." A Chinese report from Harbin says: "The majority of the Russians at Harbin do not favour violence between the Maximalists and others, on the ground that Harbin is Chinese territory, and owing to its proximity to Changchun, the Japanese can easily despatch troops to Harbin under the pretext of protecting their subjects, so that Russians may lose their positions in north and central Manchuria. The Maximalists refused to listen to this and have threatened to use violence to plunder shops and houses," but peace and order are maintained by loyal forces." Harbin has always been a sink of iniquity, where minor disorders create little surprise, but if the disorders are taking on a political complexion, then the gravity of the situation is likely to intensify there if the powers that be in Russia at the present moment succeed in placing their country in the position of a traitor to its Allies.

BIRTH.

CRINGLE.—On November 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cringle, a son.

DEATH.

COSTA.—On November 22, at Shanghai, Anna Maria Isabel (Anita), the beloved daughter of Rodolpho Costa, aged 19 years.

LOST.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1917.

AFFAIRS AT HARBIN.

THE news that Japan is sending a "police force" to Harbin in consequence of the disorders caused there among the Russian population is an item of news to which many will doubtless attach considerable significance in view of what is at present going on in Russia. Harbin, though it has a large Russian population, is in Chinese territory. The city was officially opened to international trade in January 1907, in accordance with an undertaking embodied in the Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 1905. The geographical situation of Harbin, on the Russo-Chinese frontier, and the peculiar political status of the Chinese Eastern Railway territory with its Russian population of over 50,000 governed by Russian law, combine to create a situation of no little gravity at a time when Russia seems about to break with the Powers with whom she has been allied for more than three years. The latest information that has reached us of conditions in Harbin is that they are creating alarm among the foreign population, among whom, it may be incidentally remarked, there is a large percentage of Japanese. A telegram from Harbin to a Shanghai contemporary reports that on the evening of November 23rd the Harbin Consular Body conferred with General HORVATH, Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, regarding the receiving of substantial guarantees for the proper protection of the lives and property of foreigners living in Harbin, as they were not satisfied with previous promises given. Lawlessness has increased and foreigners have been attacked, held up and robbed. The Consul intimated that if in their judgment the forthcoming guarantees were not satisfactory, they would endeavour to bring to Harbin, the well-known firm of Mears, Smith, Bell & Co., of Manila. Mr. Sidebottom with his family passed through Hongkong early in October last year on their way to Japan on a holiday. Mr. Sidebottom then appearing in the best of health. It is stated in the Japanese papers that shortly after his arrival at Yokohama cancer of the throat developed and this resulted in his death at the premature age of 53. The funeral service took place at Christ Church, Yokohama, on November 16th and the body was cremated the same evening at the municipal crematorium.

GENERAL.

It is announced in the "Gazette" that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. E. G. Sonter to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 14th November, 1917.

We regret to learn of the death in Japan of Mr. J. N. Sidebottom, head of the well-known firm of Mears, Smith, Bell & Co., of Manila. Mr. Sidebottom with his family passed through Hongkong early in October last year on their way to Japan on a holiday. Mr. Sidebottom then appearing in the best of health. It is stated in the Japanese papers that shortly after his arrival at Yokohama cancer of the throat developed and this resulted in his death at the premature age of 53. The funeral service took place at Christ Church, Yokohama, on November 16th and the body was cremated the same evening at the municipal crematorium.

A GERM DESTROYED.

HERE is no danger whatever from a lock-jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes the glands to heal without scarring and in one month the ulcer required to be healed will have disappeared.

It is a well-known fact that the Chinese Government has not been able to control the disease in the country. We advise you that the Chinese Government has now sent a force to the

HEATHER DAY.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Although it is not possible, at present, to obtain any definite information as to the financial results of yesterday's celebrations, it is certain the total will be well over \$30,000. The collections were roughly estimated last night by Mr. R. Sutherland at \$10,000, the raffles at \$4,000 and the auctions at \$1,000. That makes a total of \$15,000—and to this sum has to be added the takings at the Fair (which we learn amounted to \$14,000 in cash yesterday), as well as the collections from outports, amounting already to \$3,000.

The Fair was carried on till very late last night, but as early as 10 o'clock several of the stalls offering articles for sale had sold out, particularly the large centre stall, which had been absolutely cleared. The roundabout also did good business right up to closing time, and it is known that some people waited for nearly half an hour to secure a seat and then had to go away disappointed.

We understand that those stalls which sold out yesterday will be replenished, so there need be no fear on the part of purchasers that there will be nothing to buy this evening.

If there are any who did not attend the Fair yesterday, we would strongly recommend them not to miss the opportunity this evening of seeing what is undoubtedly the best show ever held in Hongkong. Quite apart from the usual "Fun of the Fair," to students of human nature there is an endless source of interest provided by the various assistants, all of whom appear to have gone to exceptional trouble to render true to life, in the smallest detail, the different characters they represent. The pavement artist is a particularly clever representation of the broken-down, drink-sodden genius, and the part is admirably carried out by Mr. H. W. Bird.

A Syndicate of eleven Japanese banks have agreed to a loan of \$500,000 to you to China for one year with interest at 7 per cent. The issue price is par, less 1 1/4 per cent discount. The loan will be secured on the Native Customs revenue of Dolonor and two other places in Mongolia. It is stipulated that the proceeds of the loan shall be devoted to temporary work and other measures connected with flood relief.

An order for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to pay the sum of \$1,582,39 out of the Enemy Dividends Account to Mr. Vittorio Gaeta, of the Chinese Martime Customs, Nanking, was granted by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court last week. Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Crown Advocate, in making the application, stated that Mr. Gaeta was born in Trieste of Italian parents, that at the outbreak of war he was registered with the Austrian authorities, but is now under Italian protection.

A special feature of the Fair, to-night, will be the boxing contests. We have been particularly asked to state that the three special six-round contests are genuine fights, and not "show pugil," and patrons therefore, may be sure of getting their money's worth. Ringside seats are \$2, and for soldiers and sailors in uniform the entrance charge to the Fair will be 20 cents and 20 cents to the boxing booth. The contests commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

The results of the Scottish Women's Raffle are as follows:

Prizes Nos.

1st Silver tea set and tray 2564

2nd Silver sweet dishes 2620

3rd Blister pearl pendant 1785

4th Hand sewing machine 1631

5th Silver vase 1607

6th Doll and Scotch cradle 2701

7th Electric saucepan 176

8th Cushion 1461

9th Pair of old brass vases 1717

10th Electric cooking range 2552

11th Tea cloth 502

12th Doll's wooden cradle 1439

13th Electric iron 1700

14th Electric iron 1183

15th Electric iron 2524

16th Table stove 2282

17th Cushion 2058

18th Electric travelling stove 1802

19th Breakfast heater 1010

20th Hand sewing machine 2880

21st Camera 2554

22nd Pair of brass photo frames 1822

23rd Tea caddy 2198

The raffle for the yacht "Norman Court" was won by ticket No. 183, and that for "Fish Kato" by ticket No. 300. Ticket 202 won "Highland Laddie."

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF
PIG IRON.

The case in which Mr. J. Barros, a wine master of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., charged two Chinese with the larceny of 40 lbs. of pig iron valued at \$45, the property of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., at Kowloon on Tuesday, was resumed, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Addressing Mr. F. C. Delgar, the chief officer of the S.S. Ecuador, Mr. Wood said that the two accused had alleged that he (the chief officer) sold the pig iron to them.

In reply to Mr. Lo, witness said it was the custom for hawkers to go on board ships to buy and sell things. They would buy almost anything. He did not remember any hawkers coming to him on Thursday.

He was on duty on Thursday on the ship between 11 and 12 o'clock. He did not see the Chinese taking away the iron.

Inspector Gordon said that when the men were charged they did not say witness, sold the iron; it was another man.

Continuing witness said he did not know anybody of the name of Dollar on the ship. He did not recognise the writing on a slip of paper (shown); they used paper on the ship similar to that shown. The boatswain of the ship could write English. He would not recognise the writing.

Mr. Barros in reply to His Worship, said that he was on the steamer on Thursday morning from 9 o'clock onward. A stevedore called out to him that somebody was stealing pig iron from the ship. He turned round and saw the second defendant trying to remove a piece of iron and then the first accused also came along. He took them on a lighter and they tried to run away. He caught them and had them arrested.

THE AMOY DOCK.

JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS TO PURCHASE.

It is stated in *Millard's Review* (Shanghai), that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Amoy Dock, the property of the British firm of Tait & Co., to Japanese. The price eventually to be paid is said to be \$100,000 Mex., the bargain having been "closed" with a sum of \$10,000.

Our Shanghai contemporary says: We have no brief for the firm of Tait & Co. and far as we are concerned if they choose to sell a place which is their property to some one who is willing to buy it, that settles the matter. But, now the Chinese gentry of that province, who are, many of them, of great wealth, and the officials also, can be so foolish—particularly in view of the almost insane zeal with which the Chinese generally display in defending "China's sovereign rights"—as to allow these dockyards to pass into Japanese hands at this time, when the chance is presented, as it apparently is, of acquiring them, for a reasonable figure, is something that passes all understanding.

The Bishop will preach at St. Peter's, West Point, to-morrow morning and at the Cathedral in the evening.

The Bishop will preach at St. Peter's, West Point, to-morrow morning and at the Cathedral in the evening.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

V.M.C.A. DIVISION.

TUESDAY, 4th instant—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

THURSDAY, 6th instant—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

WEDNESDAY, 5th instant—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

SATURDAY, 8th instant—

2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

MONDAY, 3rd instant—

4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

TUESDAY, 4th instant—

4.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

THURSDAY, 6th instant—

4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

FRIDAY, 7th instant—

4.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

VICTORIA

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 30. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders, yesterday evening, near Gavrelle. The enemy artillery was active to the west and south-west of Cambrai, and to the east of Ypres.

IMPORTANT ENEMY RAID FAILS ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 30. A French communiqué states that after a series of violent bombardments in the region of Les Chambrettes the enemy carried out an important raid which completely failed.

EAST AFRICA.

CAMPAIGN PRACTICALLY OVER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A message from Ndanda, German East Africa, describing the extraordinary progress towards the close of the East African campaign during the last fortnight says: The chief recent task of the British army has been to feed and provide an escort for the large columns of prisoners captured. The porters are glad to be taken into British service where they are well fed and paid real money.

He predicts that the South African Infantry will eat their Christmas dinner in the Union, while the German commander, von Lettow, will eat his as a prisoner or an exile. Even today it is a question whether any other than British government exists in what was German East Africa.

BRITISH PURCHASE OF "TEA."

LONDON, Dec. 1. In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Ministry of Food, stated that the arrangements for the Government purchase of Tea from India and Ceylon had not yet been completed but a scheme was contemplated to purchase approximately forty per cent of Indian tea and twenty-seven per cent of the Ceylon crop. The contracts would extend from November 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918. The price would be based on the average price of tea paid to each garden during 1911, 1912 and 1913, subject to certain modifications to meet war conditions. Private importations for the United Kingdom would not be allowed but private purchases for the Colonies and abroad would be permitted.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 30. The Silver market is quiet.

NOVEL STREET PROBLEM.

FITTINGS TO SUPPLY GAS, ELECTRICITY AND PETROL TO VEHICLES.

The London Commissioner of Police has intimated to Kensington Borough Council that the question as to the supply to motor vehicles on the road of fuel, water, and power from mechanical fittings on the public highway is engaging his attention, and he says that it is likely to demand urgent attention after the war, when motor traffic, especially the heavy variety, will increase in volume.

He points out that advertisements are appearing of installations for the supply of petrol by a flexible hose from a standpipe on the footway, that power for electric vehicles can be supplied in the same way, and that doubtless attempts will be made to secure permission from local authorities to charge vehicles from pipes by the roadside. Similar fittings are likely to be used for the running of petrol and ordinary coal gas.

The Commissioner mentions that whatever may be the merits of such a system, there may be a great objection if it were to be an inevitable result, were not the congregation of vehicles at any particular spot, unless the places have been selected after the most careful consideration. Supplies of energy demand to have installations in main roads where the greatest volume of traffic and where the greatest demand may be anticipated. In most districts where there is appreciable pedestrian traffic the pavements are already too narrow to meet the present demand. Public service requirements involve a portion of these congested pavements being utilized in various directions for lamp posts, pillar-boxes, signposts, &c., and he is of opinion that any further encroachment on their limited space for what are private, although in many cases useful, purposes should be jealously regarded.

He considers that the question should be considered in all its bearings as soon as possible, in order that the vehicle policy may be so arranged that the consumption of fuel and power may be

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter's "Lobbyist" authoritatively learns that the rumour that Lord Lansdowne's letter was written with Government's knowledge is entirely without foundation.

PRESS COMMENT.

LATER.

Lord Lansdowne's letter is everywhere discussed, and all the evening papers reproduce it.

The *Westminster Gazette* generally endorses it but points out that the spirit of the letter wholly conflicts with the doctrines of Prussian militarists whose appetites are whetted by the prospects of results, from the collapse of Russia. Hence it is not over sanguine of the effect of mere threats on Germany, at least for the present.The *Star* regards the letter as a thunderbolt in the camp, and says it is "The New Enders" who bawled best every one who thinks about peace.The *Evening Standard* says that Lord Lansdowne "expresses the views of thoughtful men."The *Post-Mail Gazette* says that unless we defeat Germany in the field the war must end in a German victory.The *Evening News* says the letter will be read with great satisfaction in Germany. Its weak point is that it disregards the fact that Germany's word cannot be trusted.The *Globe* says that Lord Lansdowne's programme, which means trust of the Hohenzollers, scarcely enhances his reputation for statesmanship and patriotism.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE EFFORTS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A German wireless message gives an extract from the Chancellor's speech relating to the Russian proposal for negotiations concerning a truce and general peace. He said "I do not hesitate to declare that it is possible to recognise in the Russian proposals, as far as they are at present known, debatable principles on which the opening of negotiations may be based." I am ready to enter upon them as soon as the Russian Government sends fully empowered representatives. I hope and wish these efforts will soon assume a definite shape and bring peace."

RUSSIA.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter's "Retrograd" Correspondent states that the Constituent Assembly elections in 110 of the 194 districts of Petrograd give the Maximalists 220,000 votes, the Cadets 180,000 votes, and the Social Revolutionaries 80,000 votes.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS MEET IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter learns that an important meeting has been held at the Russian Embassy in London at which leading Russian diplomats and military and civil officials at present stationed in England unanimously passed a resolution strongly condemning the Maximalists, whom they denounced as a "criminal" factor of usurpers. The assemblage pledged to resist as far as possible the treacherous forces seeking to destroy Russia.

THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF MOSCOW.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter's "Petrograd" Correspondent states that General Cherevitsky, the ex-Commander of the South Western and Northern fronts, has been interned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and that a private soldier has been appointed Military Commander of the Moscow area.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FURTHER SLIGHT ADVANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was considerable reciprocal artillery fire this morning in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood. A successful local operation slightly advanced our line west of the Wood.

We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Arvin and Hollenbeck. The enemy's artillery is more active in this sector, and also east and north-east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday dropped 130 bombs on Courtrai, Roulers, Menin, and Thourout railway stations, and other targets in the Ypres battle area. Seven-ton heavy bombs were dropped night on Roulers station.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—

There is reciprocal artillery fire on the whole front, it being especially intense in some sectors.

NO REST FOR THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—

We are improving the strength of our new gains, giving the enemy no rest.

There is evidence that enemy troops are being harried from town and even from Italy to try to restore the situation around Cuneo.

The weather continues favourable and troops and transports are able to move fairly easily.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT STRIKES MINE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

An Amsterdam message says that a German torpedo boat, belonging to the Zeelander flotilla, struck a mine just outside the Dutch territorial waters and sank.

Only two of the crew were saved.

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AN INDIAN SEDITIONMONGER IN THE U.S.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. E. Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, stated that Lalajpat Rai was in the United States. So far as was known he was at large and as far as Mr. Fisher was aware the United States had not been communicated with regarding his internment.

THE WAGES QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee including Mr. G. Barnes, the Pensions Minister, Mr. Auckland Gaddes, Minister of National Service, and Mr. Askwith to deal with the questions of wages and the co-ordinate settlement of labour questions affecting Government Departments.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Silver Market is steady.

THE WAR CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

AN ESTIMATE OF 9,750,000 KILLED.

LONDON, October 18.

We take the following from an American journal:—

Forty-nine million five hundred thousand were called to the colours in the first three years of the war. The number of men killed was 9,750,000. The total loss of population was 14,230,000, and the number of men disabled, 12,00,000.

These are some of the conclusions reached by an authority here in a remarkable analysis of the conflict up to August 1 last. The writer says in part:—

First to be considered is the direct destruction of life. No country publishes total, and some belligerent countries publish no casualty lists at all. The number of British and Colonial troops killed and died during the first eighteen months of war has been estimated at 125,000.

To this must be added coloured troops and a large proportion of the missing, which would bring the total to not less than 170,000. As in the last eighteen months, the average strength of the British army directly engaged in fighting has been greater than during the first eighteen months, the total for these years is probably 400,000. If we add naval losses at sea generally, 400,000 will certainly not be an excessive estimate.

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**THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE
 OF BAGHDAD.**

The proclamation of the late General Sir Stanley Maude, the victor of Baghdad, to the people of that ancient city of the East is certain to make a profound impression. He pointed out to the Arabs that the British troops have come, not as conquerors of enemies, but as liberators, who will help the people to restore their land, so long made desolate by their oppressors, the Turks, to something like its old-time prosperity and splendor.

An important statement on the future of Mesopotamia and the splendid trade prospect that has now opened out before, not only the people of that land, but the merchants of the world, has been made by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, a member of the British House of Commons, who has devoted much study to racial and political problems of the Near East.

He is convinced that with the removal of the paralyzing hand of the Turk, who has for so long kept a strangle-hold on the development of the fertile land and its peoples, will come a great and steady improvement in its fortunes.

"All the merchants in the world will profit," said Sir Mark. "It will mean eventually putting down something like a new Hamburg in the world. Money will be made there, and the Arab, if the past is any criterion, will acquire European tastes, and will want to buy things."

In the Arab in the fourth century like Corinthian columns" so much that he built them in the desert, there is every reason to believe that he will have similar ambitions again, now that he is to be a free man, able to respond to the high intellectual impulses which have always been a characteristic of his race.

"Baghdad depends for its prosperity upon two factors—its position as a junction of main routes, and its central situation in a very rich agricultural area. It has a double advantage as a junction of routes, because it is a place where the rivers Euphrates and Tigris come very close to one another, two big rivers which, even under the primitive conditions of the present time, carry an enormous amount of current-borne traffic by means of rafts, on the Tigris, and barges and rafts on the Euphrates."

"On the Euphrates comes the water-borne transport from Aleppo down to within thirty miles of Baghdad.

"On the Tigris comes the water-borne transport of Diarbekir. Baghdad has the only caravan route from Central Persia, and as the Tigris is fully navigable from Basra, Baghdad is almost a seaport, an important point when one considers that goods come cheaper by water than by rail."

"With the development of river traffic, it will be cheaper to send goods to Mosul via Baghdad than from the Mediterranean."

"People were studying Plato in the Government schools are capable of holding their own with the educated of any other country. There is no reason why Baghdad and other centres should not turn out just as good men in the professions and in commerce as the European countries."

"Turkey is the only nation which has not been a source of profit to the Arab, and that is because the Turk only looks for conquest. The intellectual marriage of the Arab with the Turk is the only union the Arabs have made which has been sterile."

"Now the Arab is once more coming into contact with European civilization, it will be as well to bear in mind that he is a Semite, with all the intelligence and resource of that race."

"There are rich oilfields near by, and the 'Black Country' of Mesopotamia may rise here, and the demand on European manufacturers for machinery and other things should be enormous."

"Mindful of the British Fleet, they kept us far away from its influence as possible. They could not avoid going near it at Alexandria, but beyond that place, instead of going the natural way along the Euphrates valley, they went round by Mosul."

"The British Fleet, they

kept us far away from its influence as possible. They could not avoid going near it at Alexandria, but beyond that place, instead of going the natural way along the Euphrates valley, they went round by Mosul."

"All these are sure signs of degenerating blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy cunctions, which cannot get below the surface of the skin."

"What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison-one matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure."

"IF YOU have constant Itching and Inflammation of the skin, &c."

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"IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Pustules, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin."

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"What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison-one matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure."

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTALION.

MONDAY, 4th December.—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, D.R.F. Class only.

3.15 p.m. Left Class only.

TUESDAY, 5th December.—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full Parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Class only.

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun members other than specialists).

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun members other than specialists).

THURSDAY, 7th December.—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers' and Setters' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers' and Setters' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

29th Nov. to 7th December.—
E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 3.15 p.m.

Electrical drivers at 3.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain W. Russell.

Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill.

Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Stevenson.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant, Ovenden, and Parsons, R. E. Corporal, Gandy, and 2nd Corporal Morris, H. N. D. G.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for December, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Detail of Duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th Dec. is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

(For members of the Corps not in Camp on the dates mentioned.)

MONDAY, 4th December.—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 2, at King's Park Range, for Officers, N.C.O.s and men other than Signalling Section. Recruits, men over 20 years of age and "D" Company, who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 5th December.—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 2, at King's Park Range, for Officers, N.C.O.s and men other than Signalling Section. Recruits, men over 20 years of age and "D" Company, who have not fired these practices. Dress, Drill order.

RECRUITS.

Recruits (those not attending Camp only.)

MONDAY, 5th December.—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under Sergeant Obererry, Lance Sergeant, Meade and Corporal Green, Drill order.

6.30 p.m. Quarry Bay residents, at Tai Kok Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 5th December.—

5.15 p.m.—New members (joined since 1917), at Headquarters, under C. S. M. Cooke and such other instructors as may be available.

5.15 p.m.—Quarry Bay residents at Tai Kok Dock.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. M. Board.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 5th December.—

5.15 p.m.—Nos 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—Buglers at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAY, 5th December.—

5.15 p.m.—Nos 3 and 4 Sections at Yau Ma Tei Football Ground.

5.30 p.m.—Buglers at Yau Ma Tei Football Ground.

6.30 p.m.—Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

CAMP.

The Company will go into Camp on 26th December at Lo Wu. This is compulsory. All members must attend.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY, 5th December.—
No. 1 and 4 Sections at Victoria Park Ground.

No. 2 and 3 Sections at Yau Ma Tei Football Ground.

Kick off 2.30 p.m. sharp.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 1, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire—
On demand—
2/10
On demand—
2/10
20 days sight—
2/11
4 months sight—
2/11
Documentary, 4 months sight—
2/11

On Paris—
On demand—
3/6
Credit, 4 months sight—
3/6

On New York—
On demand—
3/6
Credit, 4 months sight—
3/6

On London—
3/6

On Singapore—
On demand—
3/6

On London—
3/6

On Manila—
On demand—
3/6

On Shanghai—
On demand—
3/6

30 days sight (private paper)—
3/6

On Yokohama—
On demand—
3/6

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per cent)—
43.50

Government (Bank's buying rate)—
43.60

Silver (92.5%)—
32.18

Bar Silver in Hongkong—
24.7 p. cent

Chinese Copper Cash—
2 p. cent

Bank of Native Interest—
2 p. cent

Chinese Gold, Dolla—
24.1 p. cent

Bank of China—
2 p. cent

Bank of Canton—
2 p. cent